

# THE KENTUCKY AGE.

A Weekly Family Newspaper: Devoted to State and National Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, and the General News of the Day.

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A. J. SINK, PROPRIETOR,  
Chicago, Ill.  
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, running an omnibus to convey passengers to and from the house free of any charge. Travelers wishing to stop over in Chicago can save money in three ways, by holding on to their checks and stopping at the St. Nicholas. Twenty-five cents in advance from the fare to a first class house, from one to two dollars per day in hotel charges, and twenty-five cents from the hotel to the cars. The charges are \$9 per day, and in the same proportion for a shorter time—no extra charge for omnibus fare.  
The St. Nicholas is one of the largest hotels in Chicago, is inferior to none in the western country, is well ventilated, superbly furnished, and is within three minutes walk of the centre of business.  
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Entrance on Fourth street, near Main. april 1y

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OMNIBUSES always in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Railroad Depot, FREE OF CHARGE.  
Livery and Sale Stable attached to the Hotel.  
march 10y

### OWEN'S HOTEL,

(W. R. OWEN, PROPRIETOR.)  
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OWEN'S HOTEL is one of the best appointed hotels in the city. It combines the advantages of a location in the heart of business with the attraction of comparative retirement. It is a depot for all the stage, omnibus, and railroad connections of the locality.  
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THIS HOUSE is only two squares from the Covington and Lexington Railroad Depot. Passengers wishing to go on any of the Cincinnati Trains, by leaving orders at the office of the Madison House, will be waited on by omnibuses in time for their trains. Early breakfast for passengers going on any of the early trains of cars.  
The bar will always be furnished with the very best wines, and with accommodating attendants. april 1y

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MEGOWAN'S HOTEL,  
ONE STREET, ADJOINING MCCHESNEY AND McCLELLAND'S LIVERY STABLE,  
Lexington, Ky.  
THE very best accommodations, attention, etc. Custom respectfully solicited. april 1y

### HARRISON HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the traveling public and community generally, that he has no street and no corner, but a commodious and comfortable hotel building, opposite the court-house, in Cincinnati, and that it is now ready for the reception of guests. The Harrison Hotel, will be conducted after the most approved manner of first class houses. The furniture is entirely new. The table will be furnished with the best market affords, and efficient and polite servants will always be in readiness to attend to the comforts of the guest. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
separat GEORGE LEMMON.  
Paris Flag copy, and charge Age.

### COVINGTON FOUNDRY STORE,

HEINEN, BOSCHER & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Stoves, Fancy Enamelled Grates, Marble-top Iron Stoves, Hollow-ware, Fire Brick, and Castings in General.  
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We are prepared to sell all these articles lower than at Cincinnati prices, as we are manufacturing them ourselves.  
Country merchants will please give us a call at the old stand, corner Sixth and Madison streets, opposite Borden & Miller's Drug Store.  
A. B. Roofing, Spouting, and Jobbing done to order.  
april 1y

### J. F. B. TIMBERLAKE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Groceries and Liquors,  
184 N. 6TH PIKE, BETWEEN MADISON AND WASHINGTON STS.,  
Covington, Kentucky.  
Also Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. april 1y

### BLACKBURN & NEW,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Groceries, Liquors, Produce, Provisions, etc.,  
184 N. 6TH PIKE, BETWEEN MADISON AND WASHINGTON STS.,  
Covington, Ky.  
We have doors below Covington & Lexington Railroad Depot, April 1y

### The Catholic Question in Politics.

COMPRISING a series of Letters addressed to George C. D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louisville Journal, by a Kentucky Catholic. In cloth binding, 40 cents per copy, \$3 50 per dozen, or \$25 per hundred, in paper cover, \$2 50 per copy, \$20 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred.  
WEBB, GILL & LEVERING,  
march 4y 521 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## Agenda in the Field!

THE N. Y. GOLD PEN AND JEWELRY COMPANY, encouraged by the preceding, the first great enterprise in which they have \$150,000 worth of Pens, Jewels, and Plate in less than four months, and from the profits of which they have distributed back to their customers \$35,000 in gifts on the 15th of July, are now in the field with their

SECOND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME of beautiful and valuable articles, which they send by return mail or express on receipt of the cash prices annexed, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and of the public at large. We have no room to advertise the

BRIEF LIST OF GIFTS which we shall distribute without fail, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1857.—Valentine Day, but will send immediately, on the receipt of a postage stamp, small bills containing lists of many valuable articles, and of our most popular and successful to the consumer, and its great popularity and success, and in short, FULL PARTICULARS!

PLEASE SEND FOR IT AT ONCE. It will cost you nothing, and may recompense you for its perusal. We can only give here a list of the articles we sell, on receipt of the cost price annexed, to single purchasers and clubs, who receive for every dollar of cash they purchase, a proportional number of tickets in the January Distribution, FROM \$1 to \$100.

\$1.00 For One Dollar we will send one gold pen, or beautifully executed steel engravings of either one of the three candidates for the presidency, Fillmore, Buchanan, and Fremont, or a ticket in our New Year's Distribution of unexpired sets of gifts.

\$2.00 Two gold pens, or a \$2 ring, or the three five-cent gold pens, or two tickets in the Distribution.

\$3.00 Three gold pens, or one gold pen, with beautiful silver extension case complete; or two gold pens and three engravings above named, and three tickets in the Distribution.

\$5.00 Six gold pens, or splendid imperial "Cashier's Pen," with massive silver case, (a permanent and valuable affair) or a ladies' magnificent gold breast pin, and six tickets in the Distribution.

\$8.00 Nine gold pens, or a pair of ladies' ear drops, of the newest and richest style, or any of the articles heretofore mentioned, at their above mentioned value, to the amount of eight dollars, and nine tickets in the Distribution.

\$10.00 Twelve gold pens, or an imperial gold pen with splendid gold case, warranted a first-rate article; or a beautiful silver plated cake basket; (the latter will adorn any table in the land, is a charming thing for a present, and cannot be bought at retail for less than four teen dollars), or any of the articles heretofore mentioned, at their above mentioned value, to the amount of ten dollars, and twelve tickets in the Distribution.

\$15.00 Fifteen gold pens, or a \$15 silver lapine watch warranted, or an exquisite set of ladies' jewelry, comprising ear drops, brooch, pin, etc., or any of the articles heretofore named, at their proportional value to the amount of fifteen dollars, and fifteen tickets in the Distribution.

\$20.00 Twenty gold pens, or a \$20 silver watch, full jeweled, of the best quality and make, or any of the articles heretofore mentioned, at their proportional value to the amount of twenty dollars, and twenty tickets in the Distribution.

\$25.00 Twenty-five gold pens, or twelve silver teaspoons, of the latest and richest pattern, or a massive gold watch chain, or any of the articles heretofore mentioned to the value of twenty-five dollars, and twenty-five tickets in the Distribution.

\$30.00 Thirty gold pens, or twelve table forks of the best quality, or twelve handsome silver napkin rings, or any of the articles heretofore mentioned, to the value of thirty dollars, and thirty tickets in the Distribution.

\$50.00 Sixty gold pens, or a brilliant and perfect \$50 diamond ring, or a beautiful gold watch, ever-wind, full jeweled, eight days' action, and warranted perfect; or any of the articles heretofore mentioned, to the value of fifty dollars, and sixty tickets in the Distribution.

\$100.00 One hundred and twenty-five gold pens, or a splendid \$100 diamond ring, or a magnificent English gold hunting watch, patent-lever, Chronometer balance, and warranted to remain perfect for years, and to be inferior in accuracy of movement and richness of case to no style in the world. The fortunate purchaser or purchasers of this article, will have a beautiful time keeper that will last for years, and one hundred and twenty-five tickets in the Distribution. Or we will send to clubs or single purchasers any of the articles mentioned heretofore, to the value of one hundred dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five tickets in the Distribution.

The number of tickets is limited to 200,000, and when \$200, 00 worth of goods are sold, the list is full and at once closed.

The jewelry, plate, etc., is all of our own manufacture, and has a reputation for the excellence which we prize, and which is well known to all who are acquainted with our goods. We are, therefore, very firmly recommended, and are, in fact, the only ones of our kind. Send in your orders early, as the first impressions are the best.

It is only necessary for us to state that the list of splendid gifts, which will be sent at once on application amounts in value to nearly \$50,000!

We do not pretend, like the projectors of many former "Enterprise" to give away the goods we receive, but we can give every man the worth of his money, and distribute \$49,000 for every \$200,000 purchased of us, and still make a fair profit for ourselves.

With new customers the prompt fulfillment of orders is the first guarantee of our standing and our intentions. Our friends who have tried us, and know our manner of dealing, and style of goods, we feel assured will TRY US AGAIN.

We shall distribute a splendid assortment of Gifts on New Year's Day, and hope to sell every Ticket before that date.

PLEASE REMEMBER that we have closed our Manufacturing Agency in New Haven, and that our address is now "N. Y. GOLD PEN & JEWELRY CO." New York City.

Our friends will receive by return mail or express the article or articles ordered, with their Tickets, and if they are not fully satisfied with purchases, they can at once return them and obtain the money refunded.

TO CLUBS. It will be at once seen by the above list, that the greatest inducements are held out to Clubs, or purchasers to the amount of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred dollars, as the number of Gift Certificates sent increase in a regular ratio as the amount remitted grows larger.

ONE DOLLAR ORDERS will be thankfully received, and filled as promptly and carefully as those for one hundred dollars.

The N. Y. G. P. & J. CO., have no connection with any other concern, and their Enterprise is intended to give, and see all proceeding ones, both in the real value of the articles sold and the brilliant list of gifts to be distributed, on the

FIRST OF JANUARY, 1857.

Be careful in sending your orders to name your town, county and State. In case you order some article that must be sent by express, and there is no express office in your place, we will send it to the nearest office, and notify you of the fact.

Be sure and register with your Postmaster, all Letters containing more than three dollars, and if possible send drafts on New York for large amounts. The registration costs but five cents, and we will then be responsible for their safety. If you do not receive an answer in a reasonable length of time, enclose the registration to us, and we will assume the loss.

A HANDSOME COMMISSION is allotted to Agents, of whom we wish one in every town and village. In our last Enterprise many made a very profitable thing out of their connection with us, and we are better, all their customers have been obtained. Necessary authority and information will be forwarded at once in answer to an application for an agency, by any party who will send certificate of character, &c., to N. Y. GOLD PEN & JEWELRY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## SPEECH OF HON. W. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA,  
In the House of Representatives, December 17, 1856.

Mr. English said:

Mr. Speaker: I have not sought the floor upon any previous occasion during this session, not only because of a general disinclination to speak, but also because I deem the discussion which is going on in reference to the President's message as somewhat uninteresting and unprofitable to this House and the country. I always regret to hear the question of African slavery discussed in these halls. In my humble judgment, it would be wiser and better for Congress to consume less time in talking about this delicate and dangerous subject, and more in attending to the legitimate business of legislation. As a general thing, sir, the speeches of gentlemen upon the republican side have been mere rehearsals of those uttered by them upon the stump during the late canvass, and I do not think their oratorical efforts are of a character likely to do much good, or to change the political sentiments of anybody. Perhaps there has been no more striking instance of this than in the case of my colleague [Mr. Cumback], who addressed the House this morning. Sir, the points made by my colleague are the same, if I mistake not, made by him upon many a stump during the late canvass; and, if I am correctly informed, he held the field all to himself, his competitor being one of the best and purest men in the country, sound upon all political questions, but a plain, unsophisticated farmer, who remained at home and did not make a speech during the whole canvass.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if my colleague, after having occupied some two months of time in making this speech before the people, where he was unanswered by his competitor, failed to convince them as to the correctness of his positions, how can he hope to convince this House upon the present occasion? He and his doctrines were repudiated at home by a majority of some fifteen hundred, notwithstanding he had been elected at the preceding election by a majority of six or seven hundred.

He twits the President with having been condemned by the people, but seems to forget his own unqualified condemnation; and when he arraigns the democracy of the North he seems to forget that his position may be likened to that of the man found guilty by a jury of his country, who asserts the right to change the positions with the prosecutor, placing himself in that character and the prosecutor in the box of the prisoner. He should rather speak of the democracy of Indiana in the spirit of that language applied by one of our old statesmen:

"Great let me call him, for he conquered me."

Sir, I do not rise with the intention of following the example which has been set by my colleague and others in making any extended remarks. I only sought the floor for the purpose of answering certain charges which have been made against the democracy of the North, and against the democracy of my own State, in reference to the position which they occupied in the late canvass. It was charged by my colleague that the democratic party of Indiana evaded the great issues before the country, and pondered to the spirit of free-soilism. The same charge has been made by other gentlemen in even stronger language, and particularly by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Sherman], of Kansas—investigating-committee-hungry notoriety who said:

"From what I heard and have read, I am satisfied that, in Ohio and Indiana, the democratic party evaded meeting the question of the repeal of the Missouri compromise."

"I tell gentlemen they are mistaken if they suppose the people of the North—of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois—will agree to the extension of slavery into Kansas. They expect that Terri to come into the Union as a free State, under all circumstances. I am sure that even those who are opposed to me in politics, and coming from the free States, will admit such to be the expectation of their people. They were led to believe it will be a free State, and voted under that impression. Had not such been the case, Buchanan and Breckinridge never would have received any of their votes."

And again:

"The democratic party of the North, instead of taking the broad ground that the alleged laws were valid, and that if the people who would vote under those laws should so determine, then Kansas might come in as a slave State, evaded the issue, and assisted that it would come in as a free State. They themselves declared their determination to resist the extension of slavery, and to resist even the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State."

Now, sir, in what I have to say in reference to these charges I shall speak not only my own views, but what I believe to be the sentiments of the democratic party in Indiana. I feel it my duty to repel these charges because Indiana is my native State, and because I have been identified from my boyhood with her gallant democracy. With me I have stood in many a hard-fought contest, have rejoiced over their many victories, and mourned over their defeats, which, thank Heaven, have been very few in number. Notwithstanding the advent of new political organizations, and the mutation of things generally, I have never found it necessary to ask "Where shall I go?" or to look out for new party associations. If I have not approved everything done by the democratic party, I have at least considered it, when compared with any other party, as infinitely preferable, and better for the safety and prosperity of the country. It is a "healthy organization," and under it the people breathe freer and deeper, because it respects the rights of all, and in spite of every famular combination, stands firmly by the Constitution and the Union. Sir, I am proud of the old-fashioned democracy of my State, and feel like clinging to it with the affection which Ruth manifested for Naomi. It has stood the Union's friend in the time of the Union's greatest peril. May I not refer, with feelings of pride, to the fact, that in the late great struggle, Indiana, my own beloved mother, so to speak, stood up the banner "democratic State of the North"—giving a larger majority over the combined enemy than any other—and may I not, as one of her representatives, claim the attention of the House and the country in repelling the charges brought by the black republicans against the consistency and soundness of her gallant democracy?

Sir, I think I know something of the position which they occupied in the late canvass. I trust I shall be pardoned for claiming to know more of their position than the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman], who attended none of their public meetings, has no sympathy or association with their cause, and, of course, must have received his information from others—perhaps through a cold and medium I undertake to say there was no attempt at evasion

on the part of the democratic party of my State in the late contest. They fought the great battle on the principles enunciated by the Cincinnati convention. There was no attempt to dodge the issues. They made the fight fairly and squarely, upon broad national principles; and my colleague and his associates of the other side ought to be the last men to accuse the democratic party of Indiana with any desire to pander to the spirit of abolitionism. They knew, or ought to know, that in their own ranks were not only to be found free-soilers but abolitionists. Yes, sir, the lowest and most God-forsaken, nigger-stealing abolitionists were to be found in that State doing battle against the national democracy, side by side with my colleague and the leaders of the black republican party; and, I am sorry to add, of the know-nothing party also. I find in the Louisville Courier the following:

"A CONDUCTOR OF THE U. S. R. R. CATHEDRAL—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.—On Sunday morning the Rev. William Anderson, a tall white negro, armed with a carpet-bag full of incendiary documents, was captured on the mail-coach Telegraph No. 3, by officers Bligh and Powell. They took him yesterday, on steamer Superior, to Carrollton where his presence was in great demand—a reward of \$400 having been offered for his apprehension by the citizens of that place. This evening he had been engaged for some time in the employ of his white abolition brethren at the North, in running off slave property from this State to the hypothetical free soil of the North. He has been particularly attentive to the negro owners about Carrollton and the mouth of the Kentucky, carrying off the slaves in gangs."

"Anderson is a class-leader and shouting clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church North and chief of the abolitionists in Madison. He carries with him the records of the social fraternity instituted by our up-river neighbors, and is the grand emissary of that society to promote human liberty, believing, with the Journal of this city, that all men were entitled to liberty, no matter of what color."

"In possession of Anderson were found several documents implicating distinguished persons in the North to the cause of negro stealing. When proper, we shall make such exposures as may be necessary. It is evident that this is but one of a gang of men regularly paid, by religious societies at the North, to steal our slaves and breed insurrectionary feelings among them. It is gratifying to know that he has been arrested in his infamous career."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this "Rev. William Anderson" was an ally of my colleague in the late canvass. [Laughter.] Like my colleague he stumped a portion of Indiana, denouncing the democratic party, saying that they were pro-slavery in belief and sentiment, and in favor of the extension of that institution. This same man made abolition speeches in my own district. He is, I am told, as black as the ace of spades—a regular full-blooded negro, not only in sentiment, but in color. [Laughter.] And yet the man who acted with such able disciples as "the Rev. Wm. Anderson," came here and denounced the democratic party of the North with having abolition proclivities! While negroes were going to the polls in Ohio, and voting to send black republicans to this House, negroes in Indiana were traveling about making republican stump speeches.

Mr. Cumback. Do I understand my colleague to say that the individual to whom he refers, canvassed my district with me?

Mr. English. I say that this negro made black republicanism speeches at the same time my colleague was making similar speeches. They were hail fellows, well met—brothers in one cause.

Mr. Cumback. He may have made speeches, but I never saw the man. He made no speeches in my district.

Mr. English. This man, and (I believe) other colored men, made speeches in the northern part of the State. It is known to the country that on several occasions these republicans—I mean the black ones—were sent to meet Gov. Willard when he was canvassing Indiana on broad national principles, which would be held sound in any sound part of the United States.

Mr. Coffey. I have heard something about this Mr. Anderson; and I will state what I have heard. He was sent up to Elkhart county, in the northern part of the State, and the republican central committee utterly repudiated him. It was charged that the democratic party had sent him there to make speeches. [Laughter.]

Mr. English. I have never heard that charge, and have no reason to believe that it is true. On the contrary I have every reason to believe that it is not true. He was a black republican in principle. He spoke what he believed, and was encouraged so to speak by his black republican allies with white faces. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cumback. I have no disposition to embarrass my colleague. He says that these colored speakers were sent to meet Governor Willard during the canvass. Did not Governor Willard invite any speaker, black or white, to meet him? and did he not back out when the black one came?

Mr. English. If Governor Willard ever invited any man to meet him, he always proved himself equal to the occasion, and he certainly did not shrink from any contest with his political enemies which a gentleman might honorably engage in. If he backed out from an association on the stump with a negro, as I presume he did, it was more than many of my colleague's associates would have done.

Now, with a view of showing the position the democratic party of Indiana did occupy in the late canvass, and also with the further view of showing the position of the black republican and know-nothing parties occupied in the same canvass in my State, I will read the resolution of the Indiana fusion convention, adopted May 1, 1856, voting the same convention which nominated Mr. Morton, the fusion candidate for Governor, at the late election:

"Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of slavery; and that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled democratic convention of this State, endorsing and approving the Kansas and Nebraska inquiry."

Resolved, That we will resist by all proper means, the admission of any slave State into this Union, formed out of the territories secured to freedom by the Missouri compromise, or otherwise."

Now, these resolutions were adopted at a State convention composed of republicans and know-nothings, and they show conclusively not only the position which the democratic party occupied, but the position, also, of this fusion party. The democratic party avowed itself in favor of the principles and doctrines of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, while the republican party repudiated those doctrines, and announced to the world that they were

opposed to the extension of slavery under any and all circumstances, and would not vote to admit a State if she presented herself with a constitution tolerating slavery, even though it should be the unanimous wish of the people of the Territory. And what is more, this same man Morton, who was nominated by the fusion convention as the fusion candidate, had been a member of the celebrated Pittsburg convention, over which Mr. Blair presided, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. And yet, sir, in a contest between this man, covered all over with free-soilism, and stand, and Governor Willard, who stood upon broad national grounds, I regret to say that not only the black republican party supported Morton, but, in the main, the know-nothing party did the same thing. And as it may be a matter of surprise to some persons upon this floor, I will state that in a contest of this kind between sectionalism upon one side, and nationalism upon the other, involving the most vital interests of the South, in a neighboring State and in the district represented by the able and distinguished gentleman who addressed the House the other day [Mr. H. Marshall], the Louisville Journal, the organ of the know-nothing party in that region of country, encouraged his know-nothing brethren of Indiana to rush to the rescue in aid of this abolitionist, Morton, in order to defeat Willard and prostrate the democratic party.

Mr. H. Marshall. I merely wish to correct a misapprehension of the gentleman in representing the Louisville Journal as my organ. He is mistaken in point of fact; and when he speaks of the paragraph from that paper to which he has alluded—which I never saw, but have heard commented upon—I merely desire to say that the suggestion imputed to that journal—and correctly, I presume—of a desire upon the part of that journal that the know-nothings of Indiana should take part in the election of Morton as against Willard, does not find a response in the know-nothing party in my section of the country.

Mr. English. I have no desire to misrepresent the gentleman, and certainly shall not do so intentionally, but the fact is notorious, that in several articles preceding the election, the know-nothings of Indiana were encouraged and solicited to cast their votes for Morton as against Governor Willard. Here is one article from the Journal, which will do for a sample:

"STATE ELECTION IN INDIANA.—Our opinion is frequently asked by our American friends in Indiana as to the course they ought to take in their October election. They have better means, and are no doubt better able, to form a just opinion upon the subject than we are. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to assert our very strong belief that, to promote the great national cause which they and we have alike at heart, they should, with their whole hearts, support Mr. Morton against Mr. Willard for the office of Governor."

Such hints as these met with a cordial response on the part of the know-nothing brethren in Indiana. Listen to the following peremptory order issued to the faithful by the New Albany Tribune, the chief organ of the party in that State, and which is published within four miles of the Louisville Journal:

"Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their cause is one cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be united against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government."

I think the gentleman from Kentucky will not make an issue with me touching this point, that the know-nothings of Indiana, in accordance with the suggestion of the great organ of that party in this State, generally voted with the black republican party and with the abolitionists for this man Morton and the rest of the fusion State ticket. And I undertake to say that not only did the know-nothings of Indiana pursue that course, but that many of the know-nothings of the State of Kentucky, in that particular region, sympathized with the black republicans and with the abolitionists in their contest with the national democracy.

Mr. H. Marshall. I desire to know of the gentleman whether, when he speaks of the know-nothings of Indiana, he means the Fillmore men of that State, and whether he means to represent here that the Fillmore men of the State of Indiana cast their votes Morton?

Mr. English. I do; and I have the evidence of the New Albany Tribune, and many other of the Fillmore organs of Indiana, to sustain the correctness of the assertion.

Mr. H. Marshall. I ask the gentleman whether he does not know that the Hon. B. W. Thompson—whose character is known to everybody there, and who stood at the head of the Fillmore ticket in the State of Indiana—was on the stump, as active an advocate of Willard's election as the gentleman himself?

Mr. English. I do not mean to say that the entire know-nothing party in Indiana voted for Morton, but generally they did. There were a few honorable exceptions. I believe Mr. Thompson did not support Willard—at least upon the stump, or with his vote—but, being a national man, it is likely his sympathies were with the democratic party as against the black republicans.

There were only 5,224 mere votes cast at the Presidential election than at the Governor's election. Mr. Buchanan receiving but 691 more votes than Willard; Morton receiving 112,131 votes, Fremont 94,376, and Fillmore 22,336. These figures show conclusively that the Fillmore party of Indiana, with a very few exceptions, voted for Morton and the republican State ticket, and that, too, with the full knowledge that the result of that contest would have a great influence, and would perhaps decide—as I think it did decide—the fate of the Presidential election itself. Of the 23,336 men in that State who voted for Fillmore, I have no idea that over one thousand voted for Willard.

I suppose I need not as the gentleman whether the Louisville Journal be the organ of the know-nothing party in Kentucky. I will venture to ask him whether it is not generally recognized as such?

Mr. H. Marshall. It is.

Mr. English. Then I repeat my position, that the gentleman's brethren in Indiana, not only not, in the main, with the abolition against the democratic party—not only fraternized with sectional men against national men—but that his brethren in the State of Kentucky sympathized with their brethren of Indiana, and encouraged them to stand firm in support of the black republican State ticket.

Mr. H. Marshall. In order that this matter may go to the country right, I would ask the gentleman whether that appeal of the Louisville Journal to the know-nothings of Indiana to support Morton instead of Willard was put upon the ground that Willard was the biggest abolitionist of the two, and whether it is not true, and I am surprised that the gentleman should ask such a question.

Mr. Orr. I presume no well-informed gentleman in the country believes it to be true.

Mr. English. Sir, I have already read an official resolution, which shows a marked difference between the position occupied by Gov. Willard and the Democratic party, and that occupied by Mr. Morton and of the fusion party of that State. I have shown that the difference is as great as could possibly be between two parties: the one planting itself upon the doctrines of the Nebraska bill, and the other repudiating it; and ready to carry out the will of the people, and announcing themselves ready whenever that will was fairly ascertained and expressed, to admit Kansas as a State, whether with a constitution recognizing or not recognizing the institution of slavery.

Upon the other hand, the other party proclaiming that they would not admit Kansas as a State with a constitution tolerating slavery, whether so expressed by the people of the Territory or not. Their battle-cry was "No more slave States."

Resistance to the extension of African slavery under any and all circumstances."

Now, under this state of facts, can the gentleman from Kentucky see no difference between these two parties; and is he prepared to come before this House, and declare that he would not toss a copper for choice between them? Does he consider one as sound upon the rights of the South as the other, when one party declares itself opposed to the extension of slavery under any and all circumstances—that they will under no state of the case consent to the admission of any more slave States; while the other plants itself upon the doctrine of non-intervention, of the equality of the States, and the right of the people of a territory to decide what shall be the character of their own institutions, and pledges itself to recognize those institutions whatever they may be?

I want it to go to the country, and especially to the people of the South, that when we were engaged in the most fearful contest that ever was waged in this country—involving issues and interests of vital importance to them, and of comparative little to us, even feigning to be the cause of our people—that when the "Kansas aid fund" was contributing its thousands, when the worst passions of the worst men (even negroes) were aroused against us, when the storm of fanaticism was howling all around us, and the great army of sectionalists was bearing down upon us like an avalanche, there came no words of cheer to us from the know-nothings of the South; but there did come a voice from their leading organ, cheering on the enemy, and encouraging the know-nothings of my State to join the enemy's standard. I want the people of the South to know, that whilst these things were going on in the know-nothing camps, thousands of foreigners by birth and Catholics (whom the know-nothings would have you persecute) were standing with us in defense of your constitutional rights, and in beating back the cohorts of black republicanism.

Mr. Marshall. Will the gentleman from Indiana enlighten me upon his opinion of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty?

Mr. English. Oh, that is a matter of minor importance. [Laughter.]

(To be concluded next week.)

man in the country believes it to be true.

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# KENTUCKY AGE.



J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

CYNTHIANA, KENTUCKY.

TUESDAY : : : : JAN. 13, 1857.

"RENEGADE WHIGS."

We see a great deal in the patent American papers about "renegade whigs."

A renegade is defined in our dictionaries to be "an apostate; a man who deserts his own party and goes over to the enemy."

The gentlemen to whom the term "renegade" is applied by these extremely modest, and intensely "American" editors, are those who did not join the know-nothing conspiracy, but who voted for Buchanan and Breckinridge at the late election.

Did they desert any of their cherished principles? Not one. On the contrary they refused to desert the standard which had been upheld by a Clay, to join a midnight and secret faction which started off with the impudent assertion that both the old parties were corrupt, and that the know-nothing society was founded upon the ruins of both the whig and democratic parties.

So it seems that the word renegade has obtained an entirely new and different signification since the wonderful advent of Sam. A new dictionary (wonder if it is Forrester's?) seems to have been inaugurated simultaneously with the know-nothing society. Words do not now bear the same signification that they had in the earlier days of the republic.

Renegade, instead of signifying an apostate, now means a man who refuses to desert his old party, his old friends, and his old principles.

So we constantly hear these "renegades" from the whig and democratic parties, meaning whigs who had too much self-respect to join a band of political adventurers; too much honesty to forsake their past principles; too much patriotism to league themselves with a disgraceful and proscription party, the sole object of which was to harness the consciences of men to a political engine, which was to drag a few of the leaders into power.

If the smallest possible modicum of modesty or decency attached itself to the scattered remains of this detected and routed faction, its members would blush when the term renegade was mentioned. But modesty or decency have never interfered with the action or policy of the know-nothing society, and hence we hear these true renegades whining about "renegade whigs."

Taken as a whole, from its inception (oh! don't Mr. Forrester!) stages to the hour of its utter prostration, the know-nothing party presents a curious study to the student of human nature. Although weak, insignificant, and despicable for all political purposes, yet in some phases it was and is still most powerful. For brazen assurance it never has been equalled. For studied, and systematic villainy, its parallel cannot be found in the history of all the bands, factions, or conspiracies that have disgraced the world. For flat and insipid humbug; for silly, sickening and disgusting flattery; for the utter abnegation of all the distinctive features of manhood—it stands without a peer. For black-hearted treason; for heartless bigotry and persecution; for an utter recklessness of all that a patriot should hold dear—it stands pre-eminent and alone. In the degraded walks of sycophantic whining, cringing, crawling, and begging, it has since it commenced its decline, distinguished itself, no less than by its early blustering and bullying.

It is all right and proper that these diluted "Americans" should stigmatize the old whigs as renegades. They would not be know-nothings if they did not. And then we must remember the powerful position which this "great and intensely American pair-tee" now occupies. We must not forget its gallant attempts and its glorious achievements during the late canvass. While memory holds her seat, can we forget that this great political engine—which modestly attaches words to men and meaning to words—during the memorable political campaign of 1856, officiated as the official appendage of abolitionism, and closed its brilliant campaign by carrying a State—a whole State—even the sovereign State of Maryland? We should think not.

For mercy's sake, then, let these pin feather owls hoot to their hearts' content. It may do them a great deal of good, and it certainly can do no harm to any one. Let them make disclosures; let them put all sorts of people on guard; let their patriotic bosoms swell with the most intense of all American feelings; let their disgust for the "wild hunt" have room to spread itself—in short, let them rip generally. It may be a consolation to them. Who knows?

We call the attention of our readers to the able speech of Mr. English, the publication of which we commence in this number. It is important as a full exponent of northern squatter sovereignty. It vindicates the northern democracy from the charge of abolitionism, which has been so industriously spread in the South by know-nothing orators and organs. We believe it expresses the views of the entire democratic party of the North, showing it to be not a pro-slavery nor yet an anti-slavery party, but a non-interference party, in perfect harmony with the doctrine of States' Rights and the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

We shall publish the remainder of the speech in our next.

Chas. D. Kirk, late of the Louisville Courier, is now connected with the Louisville Journal. What has Mr. Kirk done with his hatred of know-nothingism? Answer me that, Charles.

## THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO—SPAIN.

According to the New York Herald, a very curious and interesting correspondence is now going on between our government and that of Mexico, that may be productive of very great results.

General Comonfort finds himself surrounded with difficulties and unable to control, unaided, the course of things. The church is at open war with him in every part, of the Mexican republic, and though he has attained partial successes over the insurgents at Puebla, the hydra-headed monster of insurrection is showing itself on many sides of him. All the old leading names in that country have died out, or disappeared; from the public gaze, and the new men seem to be in every way incompetent to bring order out of the political chaos existing there.

Besides the church, which is a hard antagonist to subdue, and which will not give up a single point of what she deems her right, or a jot of what she may have had in possession, other causes bear upon Comonfort to make his position one of great insecurity. England has been pressing her claims with great zeal, and in the Barron and Forbes case has already attained some settlement which is probably little to the honor of Mexico. Spain, too, has been very exacting, and has even menaced invasion. Under the pressure of all these conflicting cares, Comonfort, it is supposed, has sought for means to secure at least some future to Mexico, and has proposed to our government an alliance, which shall strengthen his government and bring the influence of our own to bear upon the re-organization of that republic.

This is not by any means a new idea with the people of Mexico. When it was proposed after the close of the war to hold that country under military sway, with a perfect organization of the municipal bodies, and Gen. Quitman was called home from his position as Governor of the City of Mexico, to receive detailed instructions from our own government, the idea found many strong supporters there. It is well known that after that plan fell through by the making of the unauthorized treaty of peace, Gen. Scott was offered a million of dollars by a body of the prominent citizens there, if he would remain and organize a government. At a later date, when the Cuban expedition was nearly consummated by Gen. Quitman, he was approached by parties from Mexico, and an invitation to turn his organization to that country was held out to him. Comonfort, therefore, in seeking the aid of our government, is only following in the footsteps of former events.

It is not at all surprising that Mexico should look upon our institutions, and our material progress and welfare under them, with admiration and desire. There is in her midst a large party of conservative and order loving citizens who have ever regretted the day when our army was withdrawn from her borders, and who would hail with delight the advent of a government directed by and in close alliance with our own. Such an event would be to Mexico the greatest possible guaranty of a liberal rule, and the development of her rich resources.

For the last three or four months a powerful argument has been in course of preparation at Havana, destined for the invasion of Mexico. The cause of the quarrel between that republic and the mother country was, that certain Mexican bonds held by Spanish citizens, were not liquidated, and that as to a large portion of them they were repudiated by the Mexican government as having been obtained fraudulently and without consideration. Some time ago Spain sent a plenipotentiary—Senor Alvarez—to Vera Cruz, backed by a strong fleet, to coerce Mexico into the immediate payment of these bonds; but instead of using force for the purpose, Mr. Alvarez entered into a convention with the Mexican government, agreeing to a re-inspection and rectification of these evidences of debt. This was the very thing that Spain was opposed to. The treaty was therefore rejected by that government and its Minister was deprived of his functions. Then it was that warlike measures were definitely resolved on. The whole available fleet of the kingdom was concentrated in the Cuban waters; and a large land force was assembled in Havana for the purpose of operating against Mexico. Then magnificent boasts were on every Spanish tongue of the facility with which the valiant warriors of old Castile were going to demolish the degenerate sons of Mexico; and the propriety of re-annexing that republic as a province of Spain was seriously contemplated and discussed.

The Spanish government has revoked its first resolve, and has given orders that the fleet shall not make a descent upon Vera Cruz. Whether the rumored correspondence between our government and Mexico, had anything to do with this sudden change on the part of the Spanish government is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture.

As the matter now stands it presents a very pretty question for the speculative and excitable. We shall keep our readers advised of all new developments.

A female writer says: "Nothing looks worse on a lady than darning stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings which need darning, look worse than darned ones.

Exchange.

Stockings look best, surely, without any "darning" holes in them.—[Louisiana Courier.]

Gentlemen, you had better attend to your own knitting and let the injury complained of heel it self.

A Dublin lady informs her charming customers that she has returned from Paris with an assortment of "Steel Petticoats!"—Exchange.

It is now generally conceded that the fair Ophelia wore one of these great coats. Hence, Hamlet says:

"No, good mother, here's metal more attractive."

The people of Scott county call upon Gen. Wm. Johnson, through the columns of the Georgetown Gazette, to become a candidate for the Legislature.

Coal.—Owing to the freezing of the Ohio river coal is very scarce in Cincinnati and Louisville. Much suffering among the poor is the result. Cincinnati is not often caught in this freezing fix, but Louisville has a coal panic regularly every winter.

The Farmers Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

ONE GREEN SPOT.—A Fillmore man has been elected to the Legislature from Dalton, in Berkshire co., Mass. Lancaster Sentinel.

Yes—a very green spot.

A CURIOSITY.—A gentleman in Texas says that he has a mule that has borne a colt; but says he is at loss to know what to call it.—[Exchange.]

Call it Sam, by all means. There never was such a colt before; there never will be another like it; and this one will never amount to much.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement:—A young gentleman on the point of getting married is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from such a step. Address, &c. [Louisiana Courier.]

Well, if that prudent young man will come to Cynthia, and we don't refer him to a most effectual "dissuader," then we will pay his expenses. That's all!

The musket that kicked the boy over has been arrested and made to give bail. The plea that it was "cocked" at the time was ruled out of court.—[Lou. Democrat.]

All you little guns of the "pop" family will be rejoiced to learn that the musket has since been discharged. At least, we heard the report.

A Lowell (Mass.) newspaper asserts that the female operatives in that city receive a thousand to fifteen hundred love letters per diem, and that the town of Lowell can turn out ten miles of beauty. We will take a half mile.—[Lou. Courier.]

Two feet with the usual belongings, would do us. But we thought beauty like sugar was measured in spoons.

WHAT IS LOVE?—Belle Brittan's Definition.—In answer to a lovely lady who has written to "Belle Brittan," the spicy correspondent of the New York Mirror, for a definition of Love, Fuller, who has been sporting that fascinating nonmede plume, says:

"Did our fair correspondent ever feel for her fellow man a sentiment of brotherly respect, esteem, admiration, affection, or devotion? If so, when she is compelled by the force of the 'selective affinities,' to concentrate all these emotions upon one happy specimen of the genus homo, 'Belle Brittan' thinks it will do to call the highly intensified essence of all these emotions—'Love.' But nothing shorter."

A man truly loves a woman, when for her dear sake he feels willing to dye—his whiskers.

"Coup-de-Grace."—We notice that many of our country exchanges have a Cincinnati correspondent.

We further notice that these correspondents all rejoice in this euphonic cognomen. We notice, thirdly, that all these Cincinnati letters have the same date and read exactly alike. Very mysterious, if not interesting!

Additional remark:

"Coupon" says that he is an "independent" "looker-on in Venice." What does he get that quotation? and has he copyrighted his letters? Say??

A SAGE CONCLUSION.—A writer in the Cicerone Magazine (a Georgetown College journal) thus concludes a disquisition upon Union and Disunion:

We thus see that when disunion comes, if come it must, it would be better for all parties, for the Northern slave States, to remain in the Union.

Y-e-s, we see that.

By-the-by, this Magazine occasionally contains original articles evincing great talent, but it is constantly deformed by such ninnies as "Simon Sugs," (vide the Nov. No.), who are on a constant strain to say something smart. Their articles are disfigured with italics and quotations of the most common place words and sayings, such as "few days," "the rest of mankind," &c., &c., all woven into a sophomoric web of villainous bosh.

ANOTHER DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—We have had the pleasure, during the last three months, of recording numerous complimentary gifts to democratic editors, but the most pleasing testimonial of the ability of the editor, and of the esteem in which he is held, has been bestowed upon our excellent and talented friend, A. E. Gibbons, of the Harrodsburg Transcript. During the holidays, his accomplished lady presented him with

"Two rosy babes, With dimpled velvet cheeks."

We hope our patriarchal cotemporary will not feel above speaking to a bachelor now, and also trust that he has on hand a good supply of SMALL CAPS.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—R. H. Stanton has disposed of his interest in the Maysville Express to Robert McKee, and retires from the editorial profession to devote himself to the practice of the law. Mr. Stanton is one of the best informed politicians in this or any other State. He is a ready and forcible writer, and we part with him with unfeigned regret. We wish him all the success which his brilliant talents and many noble qualities so eminently deserve.

Mr. McKee is spoken of a young man of fine talents, and we have no doubt the Express will continue to be an able and reliable democratic paper.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE RAILROADS.—These roads are now consolidated and trains run from Louisville to Lexington without changing cars at Frankfort. This is a great improvement, and will be hailed with joy by the traveling public.

Mr. Jacob Pennoyer, who for the last year or two has conducted the Lexington and Frankfort passenger trains, will now go through to Louisville. During a constant service of five years, Mr. Pennoyer has not had an accident to happen to one of his trains. Good luck seems to wait on him, as it ought, for he is one of the most agreeable and accommodating conductors of our acquaintance, and that is saying a good deal. Under his direction, the passenger trains between Lexington and Louisville are sure to be popular, safe, and pleasant.

RIVER LOSSES.—According to the Louisville Courier which gives a list of steamboat disasters upon the western waters during the year 1856, the total loss in steamboat property amounts to nearly three millions of dollars. This little sum would build quite a strip of railroad.

Does any one know what particular place "Americans" are "ruling" just now?

Counterfeit bills of the denomination of \$5, on the Pittsfield Bank of Mass., have made their appearance in Ashland, Ky. They will reach here after awhile.

Will the "local" of the Louisville Democrat inform us whether the following is a "fact" or a "fancy?"

"Tis sweeter than all else below, The daylight and its duties done, To fold the arms for rest, and so Relinquish all regards but one; To see her features in the dark; To lie and meditate once more Some grace he did not fully mark; Some tone he had not heard before; Then, from beneath his head to take Her notes, her picture, and her glove, Put there for joy when he shall wake And then to whisper 'o the heart of love; And then to whisper 'o the heart of love; To live so long as not to miss That unimaginable bliss Which farther secures the nearer 'tis And still from joy's unfathomed well To drink, in sleep, upon her brow Of innocence ineffable The laughing bridal roses blow."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE AND HIS LITTLE BREAD AND BUTTER POTTESSSES.—We regret to see that the mischievous little female immortalizers of the "gifted George," are constantly getting that "great American" into trouble. The other day Prentice published some very pretty lines—laudatory of himself, of course—which were sent him by one of his pet dam-els. Prentice immediately prepared a seat for the poetess among the "immortal names which were not born to die;" placed upon her brow a wreath of unfading laurel, and published the poem. The next morning, the Democrat cited to a page of the poems of "Amelia," where this bit of incense can be found word for word. Prentice raves about the theft like a lunatic, and threatens if he can discover the perpetrator, to hang "him" high and dry in the columns of the awful Journal.

It is too bad for these little witches to be hoaxing this vain old gentleman in this manner. It is bad enough for them to be constantly bedeviling us young fellows not more than forty. Old age is honorable, and has its privileges among which may be reckoned vanity. The vanity of Prentice should be respected. It is the only one of his original gifts which remains unimpaired by time and bad whisky. It looms above him to mark the wreck of what was once a man. Shall these little tormenters in petticoats tickle it to death? No; nine hundred and fifty times, No! Let them be spanked.

THE QUEEN CITY—LITERATURE AND PORK.—They have a "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association" in Cincinnati, a very flourishing society by-the-way. In the winter season the association procures eminent lecturers for the improvement of the treasury and the mind. It seems that the present season an attempt has been made by certain members of the association to procure political lecturers. This step was properly rebuked by the more sensible portion of the society, and a very pretty newspaper quarrel has grown out of the affair. The President of the association, a Mr. Andrew B. Merriam publishes a card in the Gazette, which is extremely rich, and if it does not speak much for the literary requirements of the Y. M. M. L. A. of Cincinnati, it fully illustrates the great necessity for mental improvement, and vindicates the motives of the young men who formed the society. We give our readers a specimen of the card, the italics being our own:

"If any portion of our country be richer in the lecture element than others from whom we have found it impossible to get representatives the libelous imputations of sectionalism should be carefully considered."

That's what we call pretty good for a President of a literary society in the Athens of the West. When the erudite Merriam obtains his "representatives from whom country be richer in the lecture element," we sincerely hope that "the libelous imputations of sectionalism will be carefully considered," and that everything may glide along smoothly once more.

It is none of our business, but if the association is in want of a lecturer, and the President is a "specimen brick," we respectfully suggest that a schoolmaster be employed for the season.

There are seventy-two persons in Providence, R. I., upwards of seventy years of age—a large excess of them are females.

A gentleman, of Newark, N. J., is said to have presented each of his three sons with ten thousand dollars on New Year's Day.

Captain Dodge, U. S. A., son of Senator Dodge, is a prisoner among the Gila Yache Indians. Several parties left Santa Fe to endeavor to ransom him.

The Rev. Mr. Dodge, in Grant county, Wis. con-sin, was lately plunged naked into a snow bank for making arrangement with another man's wife to elope with him. Subsequently he was rode on a rail, and then requested to disappear. He did.

Sir Admiral Beechey is dead. He was in the British squadron in 1815 below New Orleans, where he served in the boats which dashed across the Mississippi with a detachment of troops, seamen, and marines, as a successful diversion in favor of the general attack upon the American line.

The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., in the last six months netted \$120,000 profit, or six per cent. on the entire capital for six months.

On Thursday, hundreds of persons crossed the river on the ice between Cincinnati and Covington.

On New Year's day a gentleman of Chicago gave his wife a thousand dollar fur cape. On the same day the chief of the police found a poor widow with two children around the expiring embers of their last fuel, and nothing in their hotel to eat.

Alexander Buchanan and his brother Beaver Buchanan, the nearest relatives of the President elect, died recently in Pantona, Pa., and within a few hours of each other.

The Washington correspondent of the M. Y. Tribune says that the Pacific Railroad Bill is probably defeated for this session by overmanage-ment.

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